Whig and Courier.

BOUTELLE & BURR, PROPRIETORS.

C. A. BOUTELLE, Editor.

All business letters should be addressed to Boutelle & Burr, and communications intended for publication should be addressed "Editor of Whig and Courier."

SATURDAY, APRIL 12, 1884.

Republican District Convention.

The Republicans of the Fourth Congressional District of Maine, composed of the Counties of Penobscot, Piscataquis, Aroostook and Washington, are requested to send delegates to a Convention to be held at the City Hall, in Bangor, on Tuesday, April 29th, 1884, at 10 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of nominating a candidate for Representative from this District to the Forty-ninth Congress of the United States, and for nominating a candidate for Presidential Elector, and of selecting two delegates and two alternate delegates to the Republican National Convention to be held at Chicago, Illinois, Tuesday, June 3d, 1884, and for transacting such other business as may properly come before said Convention.

Each city, town and plantation will be entitled to one delegate, and for every seventy five votes cast for the Republican candidate for Governor in 1880 one delegate, and for each fraction of forty votes, one delegate.

A. G. FARNHAM,
W. H. DENTIN,
C. J. DENNIS,
GEO. W. PRATT,
C. F. ALLEN,
NICHOLAS PRESSENDEN,
JAMES A. MILLIKEN,
EDWARD E. MOORE,
District Committee.

Bangor, Me., March 17th, 1884.

A friend of Ex-Gov. Bontwell says that gentleman is not now and never has been a candidate for the Circuit Court judgeship.

The Cleveland *Leader* is very sure that the result of the municipal elections in Ohio this week makes it certain that the state is Republican and will be so next October and November.

The Washington *Post* commenting on the announcement that Ohio is lost to the Democrats, says that no "more Ohio ideas are wanted by the Democratic party" and yet the Pennsylvania State Convention has just indorsed that artfully worded plank in the Ohio platform in order to evade the tariff question.

The most crushing objection thus far recorded to the scheme for converting the Sahara into a sea has just dropped from the pen of a statistician, who calculates that a canal 100 feet wide and twenty-five feet deep, with a flow of four miles an hour, would require several thousand years to fill all the desert.

The *Commercial* of last evening prints a alleged communication from Calais, which reads exactly as though it had been largely written in the office of the editor of that paper. The writer whoever he may be claims to be better acquainted with the Mayor of Calais than the editor of the Whig and in the next line demonstrates that he does not know his name even by referring very flippantly to him as "Wm." Murchie, when it is a well known fact that Hon. John G. Murchie is the worthy Mayor of Calais. The writer also says

The price of votes went up in Ward 3 to $25 and $30, and notwithstanding this Uncle Dorsecott, *Democratic candidate for Alderman was elected.*

This is really a very frank confession We knew that the Democrats had a large corruption fund, but did not suppose they were paying quite so high for votes.

An Alleged Unpleasantness.

Rumor has it that the Democratic party in this city is not in exactly a harmonious frame of mind just now, as there is quite a prevalent feeling that one King is making himself rather too numerous. According to said report it seems that King, who will soon have plenty of time to devote to the affairs of his party, has constituted himself Sort of a boss general and is now laying out His plans for the coming campaign. One of his schemes, it is said, is to nominate ex-Mayor Cummings for sheriff in which case if his candidate should chance to prove successful, there is just a possibility that King might be induced to accept a position as deputy sheriff, although of course his efforts in behalf of Mr. Cummings would be for the general welfare of the party, and not influenced by any personal considerations.

At least this is the light in which Boss King wants his intentions viewed, but report says that there are some members of the party who are unkind enough to look upon his attempt to forestall the action of the convention with distrust, not to say disgust. The friends of the present sheriff express the opinion that if he is not going to run again this fall they at least want a voice in the selection of his successor. Some even go a step further than this and announce that they have had all they want of the Cummings-King regime, that the former is already out of office and the latter soon will be and that both better shine in private life for a time. One writer sums up the situation as follows:

The Democratic party, of Bangor, have got a sort of a dumb like chap attached to their craft. They don't know what to do They dare not throw him overboard, for he may reach land and give them away, as he has done before. Then again they hate to have him on board the coming year, as his "Twist" like cry for "More More" is likely to bring starvation to the rest, if his greedy appetite is satisfied.

Blaine and the Presidency.

IOWA PROPERS HIS NOMINATION BUT WANTS AN UNINSTRUCTED DELEGATION

[From the Des Moines Iowa State Register.]

Mr. Blaine can carry all the Northern States, independent of New York, and that would give him a majority of two in the Electoral College. And for our part we believe that he is the strongest man who can be nominated for New York. We believe this, not so much because of the unequalled enthusiasm his candidacy would give to the campaign, but because no man in public life is so strong alike with capital and labor, and would so fully represent in his candidacy steady and profitable employment for labor and security and prosperity for employer. He would give life to the party in every State in its local and state spirit as well as its national, and we believe the Republican party of Iowa would be stronger at the polls next November on its whole ticket by ten thousand votes than it would be with any other man as the candidate.

Saying and believing all this and never concealing our own faith and preference for Blaine, we have felt, as all the party has felt, that the decision as to the candidate this year is not to be made by any one State, and that the party's best interests will be served by keeping down all feeling before the Convention. We believe, indeed, everybody now knows, that Iowa prefers Blaine, and that it believes him the strongest of all the candidates as well. At the same time Iowa is willing, without surrendering a bit of its Blaine sentiment or preference, to go to Chicago and join in making the choice of a candidate in such a way as will carry the whole party with it. Blaine, if he shall be nominated in that way, will command every Republican vote, and the campaign have not the least color of defeat. Nominated after a sharp fight, and a long struggle, feeling would be left.

So we say Iowa should go, and we believe it will go, to Chicago, preferring Blaine all the time, and ready to vote for Blaine, if it shall be found advisable, after conference with other States, but ready to put the interest of the party above all interests, of those of any man, if there be plain that another nomination would be even in the view of Blaine's best friends, the best thing to do. We have no fear that a delegation unfriendly to Blaine will be sent from Iowa, nor any delegation which will not be true to the State—first to its own undoubted first choice, as between outside candidates, and next as to the possible chance for a candidate from Iowa. At the same time we feel that the delegation should be strong enough as well as true enough to go for any man who shall be found at the time, to be the most available and desirable man, let his name or State be what it may.

Maine State Prison.

THE ANNUAL VISIT OF THE GOVERNOR AND COUNCIL.

Mr. C. L. McCleary, the Maine correspondent of the Boston *Journal*, accompanied the Governor and Council on their recent visit to the Maine State Prison and writes his paper as follows:

The present condition of the prison and its inmates speaks well for its general excellence during the present year. For six months there has not been a case of illness sufficient to cause the hospital to be opened, and all the convicts have done their regular work, assigned them with no interruption of the prison. Since the old inhabitants of the prison have been removed. The daily cost of running the prison over and above the earnings has been considerably decreased, the loss in the several departments for 1882 being $4,847.26 and for 1883 $201 15. The total cost of the prison to the State, including all salaries, new building and repairs was also reduced from $14,712 26 in 1882 to $10,510 70 in 1883. The Inspectors, in their annual report, state that "the causes which have brought up the standing of this State institution to the rank which it now occupies (which is first class) have been the united efforts of all who have been intrusted with the duties to perform connected with the prison—but more especially to the efficiency, zeal and fidelity of the present Warden and Agent, who has governed, controlled and directed its affairs to the entire satisfaction of the profits and losses for the past year yours shows the net loss of the institution to have been as follows: 1880, $15,401.31; 1881, $7,201.55; 1882, $4,847.26; 1883, $201.15.

As these figures do not include the appropriations and expenses of the State of maintaining the institution, we will add them, as they show a considerable increase. The total expense of the institution to the State in 1880 was $21,-$16,754 12; 1882, $14,712 26; 1883, $10,510.70. At the present time there are two departments profitably employed in which the prisoners are employed—the harness and carriage. During the past year about 1,000 harnesses were manufactured, and the sales amounted to $21,-909 22; in the carriage department the number of carriages and sleighs manufactured was 353 and the amount of sales $45,-435.57. The profit upon the former department for 1883 was $17,704.71 and upon the latter $13,003.57. By looking over these figures it appears that the earnings have exceeded during the past year an average of $994 04 each, while the expense of the prisoners for the same time has been $44 24. The amount earned by the men actually employed in the manufacture of harnesses and carriages is of course considerably larger than the average above, the difference being made up in the total number of prisoners in the institution.

The quality of the work done by the prisoners is first-class, no other being allowed to go out from the shops. Of late years it seems to have been the policy of the Legislature to have the prison self-sustaining, and for the past two years before, as there was a greater demand for the harnesses and sleighs than could be supplied. Under Warden Beane's administration the method of sale has been changed, and the percentage of profit correspondingly increased. It is expected that with the growing demand for the prison manufactures, it will soon be possible to do all sales for cash, or sent out by consignment, as has hitherto been the practice. At present Warden has selling agents in New York, Boston and several places in this State. Any harness sold can be duplicated at any time by sending its number to the prison, and the quality of all work is warranted.

The average number of convicts at the prison the past year was 153, and the number discharged on expiration of their sentence was 41. Seven convicts were also pardoned by the Governor and Council, and four were removed by death. The principal crimes for which sentences are served are as follows: Burglary, 25; larceny, 21; manslaughter, 19; breaking, entering and larceny, 13; burglary and larceny, 13; each of which is the second degree; rape and assault to rape, 10. Of the 153 convicts in the prison are serving life sentences, while the average sentence of the others is five years, six months and ten days. The average age of the convicts was 29 years and 3 months. The nativity of the convicts shows that were born in Maine, 75; in New Hampshire, 11; in Massachusetts, 7; in Ireland and Canada, 19; in Nova Scotia, Prince Edward Island and France, 1.

The work done by Mr. Starrett, the prison teacher, is, perhaps, the most rewarding of any of the officers of the prison. Some years ago the prisoners were taken to the school-room in classes, but it was found that those who knew the most would not come out, and the system was abandoned. Since then Mr. Starrett meets the prisoners in their cells. At the close of the day's work, and after locking any and the prisoner may desire, he passes to another cell, leaving each to work out his own results unaided by sight or hearing of what the others are doing. The result of this system, in many cases, has been very gratifying. One of the greatest encouragements he ever received, so Mr. Starrett informed Journal's representative, was a letter from the mother of a prisoner who had learned to write since coming to the prison—a very large proportion of the prisoners on their arrival are unable to write, even though able to read. There are, however, only who are well read and in the habit of valuable use of the prison library of several hundred volumes. These books are circulated among the prisoners by Mr. Starrett, and any old furnished by those that may be desired.

THE BILL OF FARE.

"Please, sir, I should like something more to eat" said one of the convicts to the Governor and Council at their recent visit. This led to an examination of the daily bill of fare and interrogatories of the prisoners, in regard to their satisfaction with the present food regulations. It was one instance was any fault found, and then it could be remedied by the prisoner himself. That all, may know what the prisoners have to eat we will give the bill of fare, as follows:

Sunday—Breakfast, coffee, baked beans, brown and white bread; supper, tea and white bread, boiled rice.

Monday — Breakfast, coffee and white bread; dinner, salt or corned fish and potatoes, white and brown bread; supper, tea, meat hash and white bread.

Tuesday — Breakfast, coffee and white bread; dinner, pea soup, white and brown bread; supper, tea, fish-hash and white bread.

Wednesday—Breakfast, coffee and white bread; dinner, fresh or salt beef and vegetables, white and brown bread; supper, tea, white bread and corn meal mush.

Thursday—Breakfast, coffee and white bread; dinner, bean soup, white and brown bread; supper, tea, meat hash and white bread.

Friday—Breakfast, coffee and white bread; dinner, clam chowder or fresh fish and hard bread; supper, tea, meat hash and white bread.

Saturday—Breakfast, coffee and white bread; dinner, vegetable soup, white and brown bread; supper, tea, meat hash and white bread.

It used to be the custom to furnish fish for breakfast instead of supper, but in warm weather it was found that on account of it having to be prepared over night it frequently was not in a palatable condition at breakfast time. The prisoners are allowed to eat all they desire—they desire at every meal so that if they are underfed it is their own fault. The cooking arrangements of the prison are first-class, and all the food is well prepared and appetizing. No dining rooms are allowed the prisoners, and as they file from the shops they each proceed to their cells, where their meals are partaken of.

MISCELLANEOUS NOTES.

Swanback of Presque Isle, who was committed to prison for shooting his neighbor last summer in a duel over a line fence, has lost the use of his right arm below the elbow in consequence of the ball received from his antagonist, cutting of the main artery. Swanback's farm embraces the site of the lynching affray that occurred in Aroostook county three years ago on account of a criminal killing the officer sent to arrest him. Swanback himself was in the camp at the time the affair occurred and only escaped by running away.

The two Italians sentenced to be hung for the murder of a fellow workman on the Shore Line Railroad are now at work in the carriage shop.

By 1885 the State will have to erect a new building for a blacksmith shop, as the one now used is becoming quite dilapidated. The room used for a chapel is also insufficient for the needs of the prisoners, and it is probable that the room formerly used as a shoe shop will be fitted up as a chapel, and the room now used will be utilized for storage purposes.

Capital Clippings.

NEW PRINT BUILDING FOR AUGUSTA—DR. MILLIKEN'S VIGOROUS SPEECH OF THE SESSION.

Washington Correspondence of Boston Journal.

The bill for a new building at Augusta, Maine, was taken up and Mr. Milliken made a speech in favor of it. The special reason he urged in favor of the bill, aside from the ordinary arguments about the necessity of it for the accommodation of the public business, was that Augusta is about the only State capital in the Union at which the Government has built no public building. He had almost finished his speech when he was drawn into a violent personal altercation with Mr. Storm of Pennsylvania. Mr. Storm repeatedly denounced the whole business as a log rolling job, and declared whether or not he might be Mr. Milliken's colleague in favor of the Augusta bill, he would vote for none and all of the bills reported by the committee, whether they were meritorious or not. Mr. Milliken was on the Democratic side, standing within two or three feet of Mr. Storm, and very fiery words passed between the two men. Mr. Reed and the other Maine Congressmen came over in a body to the support of their colleague and the opponents of the bill rallied around Mr. Storm. For a few minutes the scene was exciting one, but the difficulty finally subsided without further trouble and the bill was passed by the committee, after which, in spite of the efforts of Mr. Stockslager to take a recess until to-morrow, the House adjourned. After the disputation between Messrs. Milliken and Storm had closed Mr. Wells of Texas and other members gathered around the Maine Congressmen and congratulated him upon his conduct in support of the bill.

Special Notices.

STEINWAY & SONS
STEINWAY HALL,
SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 22, 1884.
Dear Sirs:

We are happy to say that our Steinway Piano can compare favorably with the Ballet, and sweetness of tone, singing finish and durability. They are especially adapted for Art Culture, as a resistance to this purpose is what is required.

Wishing Rich since I remain dear sirs
Yours respectfully,
STEINWAY HALL, San Francisco.

Fine Stock of these Pianos at

L. J. WHEELDEN'S,
No 70 Main St. - - Bangor, Me.
april2 su tuw

ART EMBROIDERY.

Mrs. D. MICHELS will open her rooms next TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, April 15, 16 and 17, for Crewel Art work and Kensington Embroidery, at

DWELLEY & CO.'S.
april su tu

MRS. J. A. FOLSOM,

Wishes to inform her friends that she has returned from Boston with the latest ideas for Ladies' Fashionable Garments, and can be found at her rooms,

NO. 5 MIDDLE STREET.
apr2 3w*

UTTER DESTITUTION.

The very sad cases of utter destitution are those of women suddenly left by their husband's death without a penny in the world, and absolutely helpless. In thirty lonely and distressing cases which I have, during the last few years been called to for two or three months' boarding, a little above or below my usual charges, owing to the circumstances of the case, I have in all these cases, after the expiration of the time, thus have fallen back with the rest, and when the poor widow is in this manner enabled to get on her own feet, I am thankful. It is impossible to avoid receiving, when one witnesses such cases, what in the old-fashioned days would be called a widow's mite, and I have always considered it a privilege to be enabled to help such cases without any remuneration, and glad then a full start in life.

Perhaps I am humble in a more comfortable position in the Connecticut Mutual Life Ins. Co.

H. N. FAIRBANKS, General Agent,
BANGOR, MAINE.
E. A. CLIFFORD, Special Agent.
april2 su tuw

TESTIMONIAL!

A letter from the celebrated composer, whose beautiful songs are known from one end of the continent to the other. Will S. Hays, Louisville, Ky.

Louisville, Ky., Sept. 25th, 1883.

Messrs. D. H. BALDWIN & CO.

Gentlemen—I take a great deal of pleasure in saying to you, as I have frequently done before, that I am highly pleased with the new C. Field or Upright Grand Piano, which I purchased from you some time ago. The more I use it the better I like it. I have had the pleasure of using many of the finest pianos made in this country, and I consider yours one of the best and most perfect instruments in the world. Without exception, all of its tones, namely, sweet, round, full, and singing, are equal throughout the entire scale. I will come to you at once when I have a piano that will please me better. I will compose sweeter songs on it, more of them, than on any piano I ever had. I thought of yours and be satisfied that I added to my new Piano. I can

Kig and Courier.

SATURDAY, APRIL 12, 1884.

BY TELEGRAPH.

MAINE NEWS.

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EIGHTH CONGRESS—First Session

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SAMOA, THE MURDERER.

Sentenced to be Hanged.

LACONIA, N H, April 11 The Court House was packed at early hour this afternoon by people from Laconia and the surrounding towns to listen to the reports of the experts recently appointed by the Court to investigate the hereditary condition of Samon, the murderer of Mrs. Ford, James Ruddy, and John Frank Ford, in the fall of 1883 Mrs Ford was murdered in her house on Oak street by Samon on the morning of November 23th and soon afterwards he took her body in a trunk on a wheelbarrow to the residence of James Ruddy, a poor but respectable mechanic on Winter street, a distance of fully a mile from Mrs. Fords The body remained in the trunk till late in the afternoon when it was carried into the house and placed in a bedroom, the family supposing it contained Samon's clothes.

Samon was assigned to sleep in the same bedroom, and at different times during the night informed Ruddy that he was restless and nervous and the latter left Samon with her husband in the kitchen Soon she heard a noise and going out found her husband murdered hanging Ruddy's clothes with blood about the face and head Without a moments warning she was assaulted by Samon several serious wounds inflicted on her with a hatchet and she was left for dead on the floor beside her husband who had fallen from the chair The next move by the fiend was to take Frankie, their only son, fourteen months of age from the bed and nearly …ere his head from his body Then he …ed the two bodies in the floor covered …th straw saturated with kerosene and a fire lighted, after which Samon made his escape !!

He was captured at Plymouth on the following afternoon by Mr Brown Samon was recently indicted for murder in the first degree by the Grand Jury and Hons Henry Hubbard and Lot Thomas Whipple, both able lawyers, of Lisbon, were assigned him as counsel They were satisfied he was sane but did all that in power to get such points in the case as present themselves for a plea of insanity Samon was duly arraigned before Judge Carpenter order and pleaded guilty whereupon Judge Carpenter ordered an examination The bench today was occupied by Judges Carpenter and Blodgett Attorney General Duncan and County Solicitor Drew were present Dr. F Bancroft of Concord chairman of the investigating committee submitted the following report of their labors which was read by Judge Blodgett

In compliance with your request the undersigned have at different times visited the prisoner, Thomas Samon at Belknap county jail We have carefully examined him in regard to his present mental condition, his hereditary predispositions, habits of life and general mental characteristics In so doing we have attended carefully and at great length to his own statements regarding himself, his ancestry and his personal history, including his accounts of the murders he has committed In this connection we have called ourselves of any facts from other sources throwing light on his mental state and after weighing all matters bearing on the question we are prepared to report that we find no proof that he is now or has ever been in a …

(Signed) F BANCROFT, M D
GEO F JEWETT, M D

Dr Bancroft was then put on the stand and was closely questioned by Mr Hibbard as to his opinion that prisoner was only an imitator of insanity, but the witness was barren of any evidence whatever tending to show such a fact He was an intelligent man and witness but of average ability and showed a healthy power of handling and answering questions addressed to him.

At the close of Dr Bancroft's testimony and cross examination by Mr. Hibbard Judge Blodgett ordered a recess to stand Mr. The Court then pronounced the following

Sentence

Thomas Samon by the laws of the state, of New Hamshire murder of the first degree, of which atrocious crime you stand convicted by your own confession, is death It is the painful duty of the Court in announcing upon you the sentence which the law has provided in such cases and this sentence is that you be taken from this place to the state Prison until the 17th day of April 1885 when you shall be brought to the work until you are dead And may God have mercy upon your soul

A wood which entered by Samon and the audience maintained a silence still as death The prisoner's eyes were constantly fixed on the floor He remained before the Court while sentence was being pronounced, the occasion being that of a prominent citizen of the town meeting the Court sent occupied by the Judge and the law was setting forth the crime of which the prisoner had been convicted in a manner which indicated that the law was nothing recently aroused At the conclusion of the sentence from the court room he was allowed an interview with his wife which was very affecting Mrs Ruddy, but the latter did not wish to see him Samon will be taken to Concord by the 10 o'clock train tomorrow morning Dr Bancroft's interview with Samon developed the fact that the latter had several times attempted to take his own life always after a drunken spree

Many are of the opinion that the murder of Mrs Ford was premeditated as he was avoiding angry disputes previous to the murder owing to her having married between Mrs Ford and Samon from Lake Village It is said that a trial had taken place in the court house between them a short time before the murder occurred, but the latter did not wish to see him Samon will be taken to Concord by the 10 o'clock train tomorrow morning Dr Bancroft's interview with Samon developed the fact that the latter had several times attempted to take his own life always after a drunken spree

FROM WASHINGTON.

News About the Capital.

Grand Army Campfire

WASHINGTON, April 11 A special campfire of the Department of the Potomac, Grand Army of the Republic, was held in Masonic Temple to-night, in commemoration of the operations against Vicksburg Gen Joseph Hawley presided Among the guests were Gen Grant, President Arthur Secretary Lincoln, Gen Logan, Bandit Dodge and Hazen, Representative Mckinley, Judge Lawrence and others Gen Grant walking with the aid of a crutch, entered the hall at the head of the first division The hall was crowded to its utmost capacity, the assemblage rising and cheering as each officer of note entered and settling down after order and continuing the ovation until the General had taken his place on the platform. Prayer by Rev Dr Hall Grant, being followed by Gen Logan who, in the course of his remarks, made several uncomplimentary allusions to Fitz-John Porter.

After the assemblage had sung "Marching Through Georgia," Gen Hawley, Gen Grant was called for and on coming forward was greeted with three times three cheers. He said he was thankful for the welcome accorded him He compelled to give some details of an incident with respect to orders issued to him (Grant) by Gen Halleck to retire from before Vicksburg The orders he had received from Washington were to the effect that Gen Banks at this operations at Port Hudson until that place should be reduced the two armies then move together up the river and take Vicksburg

His orders issued by Gen Halleck had the sanction of the President and the Secretary of War but when the officer who carried it to Grant he said to him that Gen Halleck had spoken a little too late. When he got to Vicksburg Lincoln had written him an autograph letter characterizing the action, that he did not approve of Grant's crossed the Mississippi below Vicksburg he thought he should have gone down river, but he then saw that the (Lincoln) was wrong Grant was right, and he wished to offer him an apology Gen Grant added: We have had men to occupy the position that he did who probably in the more exciting time, but never admitted them

Remarks also made by Gen Rawlins and Logan

POLITICAL.

Movement for Blaine

ST LOUIS, April 11 A correspondent of the Globe Democrat gives the following account of the Presidential preferences of delegates from this State to the Republican National Convention Blaine 11 Arthur 0, Logan 7 Edmunds 8 None of the delegates have resigned their preferences, however, and will doubtless be governed largely by the views of the delegates from Depot in the United States

Democratic Club

BOSTON April 11 The Bay State Club composed of prominent Democrats from all parts of the State, will be organized by a grand dinner at the Parker House to-morrow evening One hundred and fifty have already signified their intention of being present Among the speakers will be Judge Abbott, Charles Ingersoll Woodbury Conway, Ex Governor Boutwell, Ex Governor Rice, Ex Governor Long, Republican ex-Governor The club will be of a political-social character

State Convention

BOSTON, April 11 The Democratic State Committee has issued a call for the State Convention, to meet Worcester, April 30

Delegates Elected

VANDALIA, Ill, April 11. The Republican Congressional District Convention to-day nominated A J Hamilton for Congress and elected instructed delegates to the Chicago convention

MARYSVILLE, Cal, April 11 The Republicans of the 1st Congressional District elected delegates to Chicago, instructed for Logan

GILMAN, Ill, April 11 The Republicans of the Ninth District to-day re-nominated Lewis Payson for Congress and elected delegates to the Chicago Convention, who are understood to favor Logan

CLINTON, Ia, April 11 The Republicans of the Fourth District to-day renominated J H Hawley, Gen Grant was called for and on coming forward was greeted with three times three cheers. He said he was thankful for the welcome accorded him He compelled to give some details of an incident with respect to orders issued to him (Grant) by Gen Halleck to retire from before Vicksburg The orders he had received from Washington were to the effect that Gen Banks at this operations at Port Hudson until that place should be reduced the two armies then move together up the river and take Vicksburg

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MARYSVILLE, Cal

A Night in the Lighthouse

BY SARAH O. THEOHARD

Polly Jane shut the door. She had shut it on just such doors more than twenty times in the last half hour, but this time she was sure that it would be the last time for half an hour at least.

Polly Jane stood still a moment, listening to the sounds that came from within the house. Then she drew a long sigh. That sigh was the expression of a young girl's disappointment. Polly Jane was older than Polly, but she was not much older.

Do you think she cared a little bit about the color of her dress, or about the way her hair was arranged, or about anything that pertained to her personal appearance?

Certainly not. Polly would not have given a snap if her hair had come out of curl, or if her dress had been torn to tatters. Polly Jane was not that kind of a girl. I guess I don't need to tell you what kind of a girl she was.

Polly Jane walked down the path that led to the beach. She walked slowly, for she was in no hurry to get there. She knew that when she got there she would find no one waiting for her. She knew that Polly would not be waiting for her. She knew that Polly would not be waiting for her because Polly had gone to the lighthouse to stay with her father, who was the keeper of the light. Polly Jane knew that Polly would not be waiting for her because Polly had gone to the lighthouse to stay with her father, who was the keeper of the light. Polly Jane knew that Polly would not be waiting for her because Polly had gone to the lighthouse to stay with her father, who was the keeper of the light.

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